CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1830. [NO. 687.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. a yellow fellow named CHESLEY, about twenty years old five feet six or eight inches high, rather impertinent spoken and inclined to be knock-kneed, he was raised in Hillsborough, and I have no idea where he will attempt to go as he has never been out of the neighborhood. It is likely he may have a pass.

THOS. JEFF. FADDIS.

July 15. 86 3w.

Fresh Teas, &c.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder and Young Hyson Teas of recent importation and superior quality.
100 Bags Green Coffee,
50 Kegs Nails.
Just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

July 22, 1830. 85-3w.

J. FRISBIE,
Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Fayetteville, that he intends spending a few days with them for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession if required. He has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel where all calls relating to his profession will be thankfully received and attended to. Ladies attended at residence if required.

July 21, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings

H. L. Jones

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Gros de Nami and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plain and fancy coloured do.
Chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
Misses Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
A superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Gent's bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Ladiemen's black silk half do.
Leghorn and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

April 20, 1830. 85tf

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, Lectures at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.

Practice and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Principles of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 25 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. 85-16w

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. JAMES*, the assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6 74tf.

Puffing.—Although the art of puffing is carried to a great extent in this country, yet there is perhaps less discrimination in that the science here than elsewhere. The following ingenious *advertisement*, in the form of a conundrum, was lately published in an English paper:

Juvenile Discernment.—At a young party, playing questions and commands, it was asked, "What is that, black as my hat, sheds brilliancy like a diadem; that we avoid touching, yet is eagerly handled; that has not life, yet lives in fame, and will live to posterity; that, totally incapable of intelligence, is yet gifted with the most vivid and intense powers of reflection?" This question proved a puzzler to the wondering juvenile who was required to answer till relieved from perplexity by a child whispering in his ear—Warren's Blacking, 30, Strand.

There are many that despise half the world; but if there be any that despise the whole of it, it is because the other half despises them.

Vice will sting us, even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

Census and Representation.—The returns of the U. S. Census for 1830, now being taken, excite a good deal of interest in different parts of the Union. The principal returns which have yet reached us, are from the State of Massachusetts, and we are thus enabled to form the opinion that New England will not lose any weight in the political scale at the next Congress, and that the following general calculation will, in the main, perhaps, be found nearly correct.

N. Y. Morn. Herald.

Estimate and comparative view, with the present ratio of the apportionment of representation to each State in the House of Representatives of the United States, agreeably to the Census of 1830, now being taken, supposing the ratio to be fixed at 50,000.

From Williams' New York Annual Register.

	Census 1820. Ratio 40,000	Census 1830. Ratio 50,000
Maine,	7	8
Massachusetts,	13	12
New Hampshire,	6	6
Vermont,	5	5
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	6	6
New York,	34	38
New Jersey,	6	6
Pennsylvania,	26	27
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	9	7
Virginia,	22	19
North Carolina,	13	13
South Carolina,	9	8
Georgia,	7	7
Kentucky,	12	12
Tennessee,	9	10
Ohio,	14	19
Louisiana,	3	3
Indiana,	3	7
Mississippi,	1	2
Illinois,	1	3
Alabama,	3	5
Missouri,	1	3
	213	228

The first Congressional Election, under the Census of 1830, will take place in 1832.

We add the following paragraph, relating to this subject, from a late number of the Boston Courier.

By the last Census the population of Massachusetts was 521,725; the ratio of representation in Congress being fixed at one member for every 40,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts was entitled to thirteen Representatives, and there was but a small fraction, namely 1725, left unrepresented.—Should the ratio be increased only 10,000, as seems to be the general opinion, Massachusetts will not, as has generally been supposed, lose one of her delegation in the House. If, as appears almost certain, we number 50,000, we shall retain but fourteen members; and if, as is by no means improbable, we should have 700,000 inhabitants, we shall gain one member. It is supposed that Rhode Island will number 100,000, and thus be enabled to retain her relative political standing.

Duty of a Newspaper Editor.—To peruse daily from forty to eighty American newspapers with such attention as may be necessary for culling from them such articles, great and small, as may suit the diversified tastes of a number of readers.

To peruse, with the same object, at least one regular file of a London daily newspaper—each paper containing as much matter as a volume of the Waverly novels.

To read from time to time, when the ships arrive from foreign ports, great bundles of papers in the French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages; and, if the editor happens to understand those languages, occasional bundles in German and Italian.

To examine the English magazines in search of anecdotes, tales, and poetry, for the ladies.

To examine the State Documents, which are issued by the Federal and State authorities—each of them as long as a speech in Congress and as dry as a table of logarithms.

We say nothing of the *duty* of puffing new novels, recording daily occurrences, and fitting the communications of correspondents for the press (the last mentioned duty we more frequently neglect than perform.) Neither do we say any thing of the attention to the mechanical affairs of the office, and to pecuniary concerns. We have said enough to show that every active editor of a daily paper, has a title to be ranked with the "Working Men" if he chooses.

Rewards of a Newspaper Editor.—To be reviled by the malignant, and misunderstood by the stupid.

To have your sentiments misconstrued, and your motives misrepresented.

To labor for years together, making great personal sacrifices, for the advancement, as you fancy, of important principles, and, after your labor is completed, to find that you were laboring only for the advancement of men in whom you never had any confidence.

To be courted by politicians on the eve of an election, and by men who are not politicians, on all occasions, when you can render them a service through your paper: and after these services are rendered, to be forgotten.

To hear each of your patrons declare himself friendly to the liberty of the press: and find that by liberty of the press, the great majority mean liberty to express sentiments exactly similar to their own, and none other.

To find that even those general principles accord exactly with your own, depart from you, if you will not support some favorite project which is perhaps incompatible with both your and their general principles, though they may not clearly see that incompatibility.

We could mention other rewards of like nature, but these are sufficient.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—We learn from the Boston Patriot, that on Sunday, about half past 12 o'clock M., the commission wool store of Mr. Jas. Vila, No. 5 Philips' buildings, near Kilby street, was discovered to be on fire. It appeared that a lot of "waste" wool, partly saturated with oil, had become ignited by spontaneous combustion, from which the fire was communicated to the building. The damage was five hundred dollars, or more, and the wool was chiefly owned by Mr. Lyman Tiffany, and was insured at different offices.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS JOURNAL.

DISCONTENT.—*A Fable.*

Once there was a fairy that had more benevolent and enlarged views than most of her species. She said her people had done very wrong in confining all their gifts to mankind, who had long since ceased to be worthy of their glass slippers, magic rings, wonderful mirrors, and pretty little luck pence: her heart burned to be of service to the brute creation. So she stepped up to a cow, which was grazing by the way side. 'Cow,' said she, 'what do you wish for most in the whole world? If you will tell me you shall have it.' The fairy was not much bigger than a grass hopper; and the old cow thought it was very presumptuous in her to pretend to have so much power. 'However, there is no telling,' thought the cow; for those little mosquitoes that do me so much mischief are a great deal smaller than she is.' Then the cow said, 'If I might have my wish, I would be a bird. I do not like to be tied up in the barn every night, and never be allowed to go into but one pasture. The birds have no troubles; they are free and happy. They can fly away from danger, and in winter they can warm themselves by the sun. Then they are at liberty to go all round the world, and gather information from every country. I am weary of this life of servitude and sameness.' When the Fairy heard these words, she touched her with her little wand, and the cow changed to a bird, and flew merrily away. Soon after the Fairy met with a robin; and she said, 'Pretty robin, what should you most like in the world?' 'I should like to be a whale,' said the bird. 'I think it is very degrading to be such a little mite of a creature as I am, I always look upon every thing large with envy. Besides, I should like to live away down under the water, because I should be so safe there; hawks could not find me, or the guns of cruel men reach me.' The Fairy thought he was a foolish bird; but she did as he wished her; and he plunged into the water with a mighty noise. As the Fairy stood by the sea shore, she saw another great whale, afar off; and she jumped into an Argonaut shell, and went to the whale, to ask if he were happy. 'No I am not,' replied the whale, 'but I am sure I should be, if I had been made a horse, instead of being a whale. Those beautiful creatures do not have to wait upon themselves; they are fed and tended, and their coats brushed to shine like the sun.—No harpooners pursue them; no sword-fish & thresher unite to torment them; they live in plenty, and die in peaceful old age.' 'It is very strange,' said the Fairy, 'that every one should be unhappy where God has placed them;—how true it is that each one knows his own sorrows better than another.' She granted the whale his wish, and flew away, well contented that she had done three benevolent actions.

The next year, the kind-hearted Fairy sought out the creatures she had changed, and asked them if they were happy.—'Oh, I was very silly,' said the cow, 'when I changed the petty troubles I have known and tried, for greater ones I had never heard of. I was a fool to think there was more freedom in the air than on earth. I have lived in perpetual terror of the hawks and the guns. When I was a cow, I used to have my calves to play with, at least for a little while; but now the cruel boys steal my eggs before they are hatched. Oh, I wish I were a cow again, with nothing to do but to give a portion of my milk, which I can spare just as well as not, for sweet food and comfortable lodging.' The Fairy changed it ever did. Upon inquiry it was found that the others were unhappy as she had been. The whale, wounded by sword fish, and pursued by harpoons, was dying to breathe the sweet air of Heaven once more, and to build its nest among the green summer boughs; while the horse, whipped and goaded during the day, and tied up through the night, longed for the freedom of the waves again.

MORAL.—And thus it is with mortals. Every one wishes to be what he is not. The poor man thinks that poverty is peculiar for its trials and temptations; that if he were rich, he should certainly be good, benevolent and happy. The rich, in the midst of his possessions, is often weary of a world that has no new excitement to offer; fretted by ten thousand pretended claims on his generosity; embittered by ingratitude; sickened with the heartless flattery of contending heirs. The uneducated man envies the idol of literary fame; every thing seems bright and golden in his path; and he does not know how often the darling of popular favor mourns for the peaceful spirit of the unambitious, and the untroubled faith of the ignorant—how often he despises the friendship which he sees is but a selfish desire for temporary importance—and how, in very heart he sickens, he shrinks from the publicity which the world will heap upon him, and the rancorous animosity it is sure to bring in its train. Content is the whole of wisdom—the amount of all philosophy. Every class of mankind has an equal share of happiness; and if we do not believe it, it is because we have a more distinct knowledge of our own troubles, than of any others. We may believe that if we could exchange places with the wealthy and the celebrated, we should have philosophy enough to avoid their restlessness and langour; but we deceive ourselves. Mortals cannot escape a mingled destiny. For wise purposes, there is a drop of bitterness at the fountain; it mixes with all the waters of life; and whether we drink from an earthen or golden cup, we cannot escape our portion.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Among the steerage passengers of the Francois 1st, on her last passage, there was an old weather beaten grenadier of the Imperial Guard, with the legion of honor in his button hole, one of the 1400, who, sixteen years ago, had followed Napoleon into the Island of Elba. The French police, however, knew him—little thanks for it; and the poor fellow was so vexed and harassed, that in order to escape starving, he resolved upon leaving his country. He did so, and embarked, with his family, on the 2d June, in the Francois 1st. The old man's fate excited a lively interest among the cabin passengers, and they, among other means, advised him to address himself to Joseph Bonaparte, for which purpose they drew up for him a petition. Provided with this, and his military testimonials, the old man resolved to seek access to Count Survilliers. Arrived at New York, he hastens down to the wharf, to inquire into the amount of the fare to Bordentown, at the very moment when the Philadelphia steamboat arrives. He boards the boat, and looks around for a French face, and addresses himself to the first gentleman in his way. His question is politely answered—he begins to talk about his intentions—about going to Bordentown, and the gentleman becomes more attentive, and seemingly more interested. At last the gentleman asks the old grenadier about his papers, which he examines, with the petition. My friend, says the gentleman, I assign you fifteen dollars a month as a pension for your life time. I am Joseph Bonaparte—you may proceed to Bordentown, where you shall be so provided for as to make you forget your past miseries. This scene took place yesterday, the 20th July.

AN EYE WITNESS.

New York, July 21.

Commendable Foresight.—We are informed by the French papers, that a stock of wooden legs has been provided for the use of the army destined to act against Algiers.

It has often been a subject of remark, how the officers of the British Navy should be so efficient, when it is so well known that there is so much favoritism shewn in the rapid promotion of the younger branches of the nobility, who place their sons of Admiralty records at 5, 6 and 7 years of age. Various anecdotes are related, bearing on this subject. Among the many, I give you one:

Nelson, to his honor be it said, was a soldier, or rather, sailor, of fortune. A combination of fortunate circumstances enabled him to place his talents and courage in a conspicuous light. Rapid promotion followed—yet he never lost sight of his early associations; and when the discipline of the fleet he commanded permitted, he would, in the night-watch, enter into familiar conversation with his former equals, though now far his inferiors in rank.

When Nelson commanded the channel fleet, on a certain occasion, an old midshipman, grown grey in the service, addressed the Admiral in something like the following:—"Admiral, I have served his Majesty, God bless him, forty years, and still no promotion; though I see every day these young sprigs of nobility passed over my head." Nelson replied, that it was impossible to promote every one, and inquired what he had done to entitle him to promotion more than thousands in the same situation. The reply was, "I have served faithfully—have been in every fleet action, and in many single battles, and took an active part in every principle sea fight that has occurred for the last thirty years. I have the certificates and recommendations of every commander I have served under—and yet at the age of fifty five, I am a midshipman." Nelson observed, that it was indeed hard, very hard; but still there were hundreds in the same situation, and his majesty could not promote every one. "What can I do," replied the midshipman, "to obtain promotion?" The Admiral paused a few moments, and then said, "I'll tell you what to do—take my gig and four hands, row into Brest harbor, and bring me out two French officers." Nelson was, at the time, blockading the French fleet in the harbor of Brest.

The midshipman started the next afternoon with the gig and four men—two were placed down in the bottom of the boat—the other two rowed carelessly in, and contrived to pass through three lines of the French fleet about sun set, (when they were occupied in sending yards down,) unnoticed; arrived in the inner harbor, they pulled about in a careless manner until the dusk of the evening, passing and repassing the numberless boats taking off men and officers. Presently they discovered a bomb-boat, rowing off by a single man, having two officers in the stern; quick they laid her alongside, overpowered, gagged and tied the two officers, and passed them over to their own boat; left the bomb-boat man gagged and tied in the bottom of his own boat. All this was the work of a few minutes, and escaped observation. They then pulled carelessly through the fleet with two oars, and as soon as they were out of the reach of musketry, raised themselves up, gave three cheers, and gave way. Repeated broad-sides were fired at them; but they arrived safe alongside the Admiral's ship. It is needless to say that the officer was promoted on the spot, [illegible] B.

Temperance in Scotland.—On Monday evening week, a lecture on temperance was delivered by William Cruikshank, in the Caledonian Hall, Dundee. He entered upon calculations to show the immense loss which the country sustained by the vice of intoxication. There were, in Dundee and suburbs, 500 public houses; reckoning to each of these only an income of £4 per week, (which would not give more than £1 profit,) there would be spent in Dundee weekly on drink £2,000, or £104,000 per annum, and allowing the same rate to the country generally, there would be as much drunk in the three kingdoms, as would pay off the national debt, immense as it is, in fifteen years.

Glasgow paper.

Temperance.—Rev. Mr. Muenscher, in an address on Temperance in this place (Northampton) on Sunday evening last, stated as the result of his inquiries, that the quantity of ardent spirits sold in this town in the year 1826, was 25,000 gallons; and that the quantity sold the last twelve months was 8,000 gallons, of which about 5,000 were consumed by the inhabitants of the town. This statement shows that a great reformation has been effected, and that a great one remains to be accomplished.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Frog Market at Brussels.—There is in Brussels a market for frogs, which are brought alive in pails and cans, and prepared for dressing on the spot. The hind limbs which are the only parts used, are cut from the body with scissors, by the women who bring the animals for sale.

Disappointment.—It was a reflection on humanity to see the vast crowd of men, women and children that thronged our streets last Friday, who had come hither from all parts of the surrounding country to behold the dying agonies of a fellow-being. We are sincerely glad that they were disappointed in the anticipated gratification of their idle curiosity. Fortunately, however, two young *Cubs* were paraded through the streets by a saffron colored gentleman, and the mob that followed seemed amply compensated by their novel and beautiful appearance, for the previous disappointment! No one who was here at the close of last week could doubt the pernicious tendency of public executions.

Lynchburg Virg.

A Wiscasset (Me.) paper announces the death of a boy, aged 10 years, under the following circumstances: He had climbed up a tall pine for the purpose of robbing a fish hawk's nest, and had succeeded in taking the eggs, when he was attacked by the two parent hawks, and, loosening his hold on the tree, was precipitated from a height of 50 feet upon a rock and killed instantly.

Philadelphia, July 24.

A man and his horse died yesterday in Water street, through excessive heat.

Cotton.—As the time is approaching when the planters of this new country will commence preparing their cotton for market, and as it is of importance that it be fitted up in a style to command the best prices, with the least expense, we take the liberty of stating the following facts—first, that from the experience which we have had the past season, we are satisfied that 500 lbs. cotton in square bags, will in the New Orleans market, be worth $5 more than the same quantity in round bags. Secondly, that the same amount can be conveyed from this place to Orleans at one third less expense in square bags than what is carried in round ones. The necessary expense of a screw, &c. for square bags, will be from 30 to $50, which will last for 8 or 10 years—and the difference of the price in but a small crop, for one year, will more than cover that.

We will here subjoin the dimensions of a box as furnished by W. M. Beal, Esq. a commission merchant in New Orleans, whose experience in the cotton trade, eminently qualifies him to furnish the most approved plan—Four feet 6 or 8 inches long, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 inches deep, 7 good ropes, and 5 yards bagging—a bag well packed, will contain from 450 to 500 lbs. but little short of double the quantity that is ordinarily packed in a round bag, in which the same quantity of bagging is used. We request that you publish the above, and hope it will attract the attention of cotton planters generally in this section of the country.—*Savannah Georgian July* 24.

We saw in Broad Street yesterday a wagon from Edgefield District, S. Carolina, a considerable portion of whose load, for market, consisted of *Saluda Terrapins.* They found ready purchasers, but we regret to learn, the soup tasted so strongly of the *Tariff*, that very few relished it.

Augusta paper July 22.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states, upon the authority of a communication from "a most honorable source," that Mr. Randolph took airs with the Commander of the ship of war in which he has embarked, as soon as he got on board. He direct d Capt. Perry to sail immediately, though the Surgeon and Purser of the ship were still in Norfolk. She did not sail, however, until the next morning. This story may not be quite exact, but it is not be surprising perhaps of the arrival of a Minister Plenipotentiary at Constadt in durance vile. We know Captains of the Navy, as well as Commanders of Packets, who would rather take the sea serpent or the ghost of Dr. Faustus, across the Atlantic, than the Orator of Roanoke.

Nat. Gaz.

Governor Houston, late of Tennessee, and more recently a resident among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, is, it seems about to try his fortune in the Indian trade. During his late visit to New York, he, in connexion with a gentleman from Nashville, purchased goods to the amount of $20,000, for this express purpose. He has been adopted as the son of Jolly, a Cherokee Chief.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Aurora states that a convict in the State Prison lately cut off his hand to avoid work. Another drank blood to spit it out and get a birth in the hospital. How much pains lazy folks take.

The Cherokee Phœnix, of July 3, says: "We understand, upon good authority, that the President has sent a notification to the Cherokees to meet him at Nashville, Tennessee, next month, then and there to enter into a *treaty*. Query: Where are all the former treaties? We should like to know first, whether they are good for any thing."

At Middletown, Connecticut, the mercury rose, on the 17th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to 99 degrees in the shade, in a free current of air, in the hall of the Mansion-house Hotel, 2d floor.

The Marshal who has been taking the census in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, remarks, that wherever he finds a newspaper lying about a house, the inhabitants are civil and communicative; while where no paper is taken, the inmates are unwilling to expose their numbers.

A Philadelphia paper says—A man who was recently arrested in this city, charged with stealing gold from some of the gold regions of South Carolina, cut his throat yesterday morning, in the Arch street prison. His connexions are said to be respectable. He was not dead when our informant left the prison.

From a statement published in the Fredericksburg Herald, it seems that there has been a rapid and regular diminution in the consumption of ardent spirits, in that town, during the last four years. In 1826, there were 129,536 gallons of all kinds of spirituous and vinous liquors entered at the Custom House of that Port. In 1827 the quantity had decreased to 113,278 gallons; in 1828, to 85,833 gallons, and in 1829, to 60,420 gallons. Not one half the quantity, it will be seen, was used the last year, that there was 1826!

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Gazette.

From Europe.—We were favored yesterday, by a friend, with a copy of the Gibralter Chronicle of the 10th ult. containing the latest accounts from Europe It was received by the brig Ocean, which arrived on Thursday.

Respecting the French expedition, an object at present of all engrossing interest, we find the following note:—"No part of the expedition was to be seen off Algiers on the 6th inst. [June] but, by a vessel arrived this day, it is known that a great many sail were descried off the Halearic Islands, steering to the southward, on the 28th and 29th ult. and that it blew very hard from the southwest three days after."

The annexed extract announces the horrible fate of the unfortunate crews of the two French brigs which were recently driven ashore near Algiers in a gale:

Malta, June 2.—The following instance of the most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Capt Hastings, of H. M. brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 29th ultimo:—

"On the 20th, Capt. Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm to the French Commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore; but, in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore on the 17th, and the French Commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Capt. Hastings arrived.—Permission was therefore granted to the Ferret to enter the port; and Capt. Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that one hundred and ten heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the senior captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive. Notwithstanding this dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who, it is supposed, have been massacred, as a reward of 200 dollars is offered for the head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls resident in Algiers, some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it."

New York, July 27.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship New York, from Liverpool, we have our papers to the 15th from London, and 16th from Liverpool—both inclusive. They furnish Paris dates to the 12th, without giving any information as to the landing of the Algerine expedition—which had met, it would seem, with great delays. The *National* Paris paper of the 11th, says on this head:

"The fleet set sail on the 26th of May. According to the telegraphic despatch, it was seen at Palma on the 2d of June, seven days after its departure. We [illegible] days have been enthree days would have been sufficient with an ordinary wind. We are not informed if, in the interval, the fleet has suffered any damage,—if it has met with bad weather,—or if, as some pretend, after having arrived in view of the coast of Algiers it had been driven off from it by a tempest, and has finally met at Palma. Such are the details on which the Ministry leave us in the dark, though it must certainly be acquainted with them; but we can readily conceive this kind of reserve when one has taken upon oneself such a great responsibility. Our soldiers were embarked on the 17th and 18th: they had been already on board of the ships a fortnight when the fleet was seen on the 2d of June at Palma: thus 22 or 23 days have now elapsed since they were embarked. This long stay on board can be favorable neither to their health nor their morals. The bad weather which continues here must be the same in the Mediterranean, for it is evident that it arises from the state of the atmosphere in general. We may therefore be allowed to fear the continuation of unfavorable circumstances. However, we hope that the good fortune of France will triumph over the evil star of those who direct our affairs since the 8th of August, and that our soldiers will be able to land on that shore where victory is to hail their arrival. There are certain people who should never meddle with any grand enterprize; for to accomplish it, that confidence which arises from genius and good luck is necessary. A man ought to be at least prudent, when he is not such a one as he who, on the 19th of May, 1798, was favored with the wind that he wished for,—who, when a few leagues from the fleet of Nelson, was concealed by a fog,—for whom rose the sun of Austerlitz. One must not despise the tempest, when the fortune and genius of Cæsar are not together in the vessel."

The health of the King of England had rallied surprizingly; though still his case is represented as hopeless. We give below the series of bulletins since our last advices, and present here some other particulars.

On Monday 27th, his Majesty was so bad that the Duke of Wellington was sent for express by the physicians. His Grace arrived at the Castle about six o'clock, and remained till eleven, but did not see the King, who was too ill to support an interview. The Princess Augusta and the Dutchess of Gloucester had previously taken an affecting leave of the royal sufferer and retired from the apartment weeping. The Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland arrived on Wednesday, and saw the King in the evening. After their departure his Majesty again experienced much difficulty in breathing, and became otherwise so unwell, that Sir Henry Halford remained by the side of his couch until three o'clock on Thursday morning. At that hour his Majesty grew more composed, and gradually fell asleep. He slept till nearly nine o'clock, and then partook of his usual breakfast (a broiled chicken) with a good appetite; but, with the exception of less difficult respiration, no alteration in his general condition took place. The Duke of Wellington also arrived, and had an interview with his Majesty.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, in his observations of yesterday, says—"The King is so much better, that his physicians are quite puzzled; for, though he was so ill on Monday night that they expected each succeeding hour would be his last, and though he has by no means followed their dietary prescriptions since that alarming night, yet he is again hourly improving in health. Still it seems to be generally acknowledged that his Majesty's constitution, strong as it is, has been so much shaken within the last fortnight—and especially the attack of Monday last—that he may be carried off suddenly—even in the midst of an apparently improved state of health; and that, though his present 'rally' may enable him to live comparatively free from pain for many months, yet there is no hope of his ultimate recovery."

The constitution which can thus resist disease and the doctors, and enable its possessor to eat with appetite a broiled chicken for breakfast, after being given over the preceding night, would, with fair play, have ensured a long life.

The improvement in the King's health is attributed to an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side, near the heart;—an operation, says the Courier of the 14th, which though inflicted by the papers on the royal sufferer some six weeks ago, has only been but now performed, and with the most unexpected beneficial result.

The debate respecting Greece, and the defeat of the Ministry on the Forgery bill (which had gone to the House of Lords,) indicate, we think, great weakness in the Cabinet. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 13th, a paper by no means given to opposition, says—

The main interest of the week is confined, as usual, to the proceedings in Parliament, which are exceedingly miscellaneous, and bespeak in intelligible language the uncertain state of parties, and the commencement of terrible collisions. The Ministry is extraordinarily weak; by some strange fatality the confidence of the country is sliding from them. They are accused, whether justly or not, of disappointing the promises of economy, which they formerly held out. In the Duke of Wellington there is still confidence and hope, but the influence of Sir Robt. Peel is daily diminishing in the House of Commons.

His Majesty and the Duke of Sussex.—Several communications have passed between His Majesty and the Duke of Sussex, and although no actual reconciliation has taken place, there is no doubt that on such a manifestation of concession by the Duke of Sussex, as might be fairly expected by our gracious Sovereign in his afflicted state, this desirable end would be accomplished. Short, however, of an actual meeting, the royal brothers are reconciled, for some of the communications of his Majesty to the Duke of Sussex are couched in the kindest possible style.—*Intelligence.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, June 14.—Our cotton market, in the early part of the week remained dull; but subsequently the demand has improved, and the private sales have fully realized our last quotations. There has been a steady market on Saturday and to-day; about 4,500 bags have been sold in the two days, and former prices have been readily obtained.

New York, July 29.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Erie, Capt. Funk, arrived at a late hour last night from Havre.—By her we have received this morning our files of Paris papers to the 15th, and Havre to the 16th June.

The Moniteur of June 15, contains the following Royal Proclamation:—

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, &c.

"Frenchmen!—The last Chamber of Deputies misconstrued my intentions. I had a right to reckon upon their concurrence with me in accomplishing the good I had in contemplation—they refused it to me! As the Father of my people, my heart was afflicted; as a King, I felt myself insulted. I pronounced the Dissolution of that Chamber.

"Frenchmen!—Your prosperity is my glory—your welfare is mine. At the moment when the Electoral Colleges are about to be opened at every point of my kingdom, you will listen to the voice of your king.

"To maintain the Constitutional Charter, and the institutions it has founded, has been, and ever shall be, the object of my endeavors.

and cause respect to be shown to, those sacred rights that are the appanage of my crown.

"In them exists the guarantee for the public tranquility and for your liberties. The nature of the Government would be impaired (*alteree*) if culpable attacks were to weaken my prerogatives; and I should betray my trust were I to submit to it.

"Under the protection of this Government, France has become flourishing and free. She is indebted to it for her franchises her credit and her industry There is nothing which France need envy in other States, and she has nothing to aspire to, but the preservation of the advantages which she enjoys.

"Rely upon the maintenance of your rights. They are identified with my own, and I will protect them with equal solicitude.

"Do not suffer yourselves to be misled by the language of insidious men, who are enemies to your repose. Repel all unworthy suspicions and unfounded fears, which would shake public confidence, and might excite serious disorders. The designs of those who propogate these alarms, whatever they may be, will miscarry before my firm and unchangeable resolution. Your security, your interests, shall not be compromised, any more than your liberties. I watch with equal vigilance over the one and the other.

"Electors, hasten to your Colleges. Let no reprehensible negligence deprive them of your presence! Let one sentiment animate you all—let one standard be your rallying point!

"It is your King who demands this of you; it is a Father who calls upon you.

"Fulfil your duties—I will take care to fulfil mine.

"Given at our Palace of the Tuillieries, June 13,

"A. D. 1830, and in the 6th year of our reign.

"CHARLES."

The following notice of a singular wager is taken from the Paris *Journal du Commerce:*

A gentleman is said to have laid a wager to drink a glass of water every quarter of an hour, from 7 o'clock in the morning till midnight, until the death of the King of England takes place. The bet was laid and began on the 2d of May, and on the 7th inst. the individual in question was said to hold out still, but his antagonist was presenting the glass of water with frightful precision. The wager was for 4000*l.* sterling.

A postscript of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives us news of a still more recent date. The following letter is from a correspondent of that paper received by the packet ship Dover on Tuesday:

Liverpool, June 22d, 12 M.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

SIR: The only thing which absorbs the public attention here is the distressing situation of the King. My private advices from Windsor direct which are up to two o'clock on Monday morning, by express state, that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious monarch: recovery is impossible.

An extraordinary express from Paris, which reached London on Monday morning, announces the news of the landing of the French expedition against Algiers. The debarkation commenced on the morning of the 14th June, at 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear, and the division Berthezene has captured nine guns and two mortars. The French army now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula.

The news which reached Paris by telegraphic despatch, was announced by authority in the Theatre of the Opera, and created the most enthusiastic feeling. Yet strange to say, owing to the wish of the libereaux to defeat the hopes of the Ministry, the news had the effect of depressing, instead—as might naturally have been supposed—of raising the French funds.

EDW'D WILLMER.

The King had been sensibly relieved during the preceding week, but had had another relapse, and the papers concur with the foregoing letter, in representing him as extremely near the close of his reign.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented it a partial reduction of the duties on sugar.

The French elections were to begin on the 23d of June.

There was a good demand for Cotton during the last week, and there was an improvement in American descriptions of 1-8d per pound. The sales of the week were 22,500 bags. Imports 1,411.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Bay of Tusetta Chica, June 14.

The fleet yesterday anchored in the bay of Sidi Ferach.

The whole of the army landed to-day, and now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's batteries. The head quarters are at Tusetta Chica.

LATER FROM COLOMBIA.

By the Brig Montilla, from Carthagena, whence she sailed on the 4th July, we hear verbally that a few days previously, Bolivar accompanied by many general officers and other friends, arrived there from Zabaco where he had been waiting until an opportunity of going either to England or France should present. Two days previous to the sailing of the Montilla, despatches were received from Venezuella announcing a counter-revolution in that department, the overthrow of Gen. Paez's authority and influence, and his forced resignation: the department had, moreover, declared for a reunion with New Grenada. We hope to be able to obtain some newspapers and letters in time for to-day's paper.

Since writing the above we have obtained from Mr. Burrows a supplement of the Gazette of Carthagena and other papers to the 1st July inclusive. We find nothing in them but documents illustrating what is called "the reaction of Venezuela in favor of the integrity of Colombia." The only peculiarity in these documents is that they all studiously recognize the authority of the *Liberator.*

On Bolivar's arrival at Carthagena, it is stated that all the principal merchants of that place called on him in a body, requesting that he would not desert them or leave the country.

The next day all the ladies of Carthagena waited on him with the same request.

The Southern provinces of Guyaquil and Panama had given him information that if *he left* the country, they should immediately separate from the Republic of Colombia, and form independent Governments.

Death of Gen. Sucre.—Letters received by the Montilla, at New York, state, that Gen. Antonia Jose de Sucre had been assassinated while on his way to Pasto. If this be true, it is much to be lamented. Next to Bolivar, South America. He was born at Cumana, in Venezuela, in 1793; consequently was 37 years old at the time of his death.

The London Herald of the 11th states that by documents in the Library at Stow, the author of Junius had been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to have been the person.

At a late exhibition of the pictures of Sir Thomas Lawrence, that of Satan, and the Duke of Wellington, by a curious oversight, were placed directly opposite and facing each other. The King, remarking on this association, said playfully, "there is nobody so fit to face the Devil as the Duke."

MODERN MEANINGS TO OLD WORDS.

Young man's best companion.—He who takes him home when he cannot take himself home.

Aristocrat.—One who considers the respectability of his grandfather to be sufficient payment for his own debts.

Nuisance.—The disturbance caused by your neighbour in making his fortune.

Victim of circumstances.—One who *imbibes* a habit of hard drinking, because the alehouse happens to be in his way home.

To trust in Providence.—To walk out on a sun shiny day, without your umbrella.

Home, Sweet Home!—A song.

Coward.—One who considers circumstances.

Libel.—Unlawful truth.

Litigious fellow.—One who will not submit to be cheated.

Congratulation.—To condole with a king on his father's death which has raised *him to the* throne.

Anti-Slavery Society.—The independent society of English street beggars.

Science.—To tie a canister to a dog's tail, and observe whether he runs east or west.

Abstemious man.—One who never tastes wine or spirits—at home.

Picturesque object.—Your neighbour's house on fire.

Love.—An ingredient used in making poetry.

Person of regular habits.—One who is carried to bed tipsy every night.

Fastidiousness.—A reluctance to be seen in the company of your shabbily dressed creditor.

Hypocrite.—One who pretends to think or feel differently from yourself.

Watchman.—A man paid by the public for sleeping in the day time for their comfort, and in the night for his own.

Ventriloquism.—The Auburn Free Press relates an occurrence in that village a few days since in which Nichols the Ventriloquist, was concerned. Nichols was standing with others on the steps of the exchange when a boy, riding a horse so poor as to be a fit representation of famine, was belaboring the unresisting beast with a club and accompanying his 'go long' with an oath. Nichols threw his hoarse voice into the abused beast with a determined "*I wont!*" The startled boy took courage, and again the stroke was answered with a more hollow and sepulchral refusal.—Repeated attempts were productive of similar effects; and the boy leaping from the wretched frame of the horse on which he was mounted, ran over the western hill without looking behind him.

Frankfort, (Ky.) July 13.—*From Harrodsburgh.*—The Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth at this place, it will be recollected, was broken open, last spring, and robbed of a considerable sum, chiefly in the bills of Bank. The Cashier being absent at the time, the amount taken was not known. It was afterwards ascertained to be about *eight thousand dollars.* Suspicion soon fastened upon certain individuals in the place; but until recently, no facts were discovered upon which it was deemed prudent to institute a *judicial* inquiry. Within a few days, two other persons residing in the edge of Lincoln county, have been implicated, and upon the new discoveries, *they* and the suspected persons in town have all been arrested. The circuit court being in session, a grand jury was immediately summoned; who after an arduous investigation, and the examination of about fifty witnesses, returned a true bill, last Friday evening, against John Banton, and Samuel Banton, his son, of Lincoln County, John A Neal, Ben. Harris, (a free colored person) and Jerome B. Taylor, (a free colored person,) for the aforesaid Bank robbery. It is remarkable that, with the exception of the last, they are all gunsmiths. The Bantons are suspected in consequence of their passing an extraordinary amount (for men in their circumstances) of Commonwealth's notes. *Rumor says*, that something like three thousand dollars of Commonwealth's notes have been traced to them; many of which had a mildewed appearance, as though they had been exposed in a damp place; and some of which the Cashier has identified, by writings and figures, (calculations) upon the backs, as part of those which were stolen from the Bank. The parties being in the custody of the officers who had arrested them, when the indictment was presented, were immediately brought into court. The Bantons were respectable looking men.—Neal it is said, has a wife and six young daughters, who, by his crime, or misfortune, (whichever it may turn out to be) are placed in a very distressed situation. None of the parties (except Taylor) were prepared to give bail, and the four were therefore committed, until they could procure bail, or be tried, which may take place at this term of the court, or may be postponed to the next.

Arkansas, July 7th.

Gen. John Campbell arrived here on Monday last, from the Western Creek Agency, and left, in the Waverly yesterday, for Washington City.

It gives us much pleasure to learn by Gen. Campbell that the Creeks who are located in our western border, are highly pleased with their situation and with the country which has been assigned them—but complain very much of the negligence of the Government, or its Agents, in not promptly paying their annuities and the $30 per head, to which they were entitled on reaching the Agency. This circumstance alone, has produced much dissatisfaction, and has no doubt operated as a check to the emigration of the Creeks this summer as was expected.

They are raising a fine crop of corn this season. There are now about 3000 of them located in that quarter, and it is thought that, if the season should prove favorable, they will raise 60,000 bushels of corn more than will be required for their consumption the ensuing year.

A great sensation appears to have been produced among the People of the Territory of Michigan, by the following appointment and removal: John L. Lear, to be Marshal of the District of Michigan, *vice* Major Rowland, *removed* from office.

Nat. Int.

Emigration.—By the passenger list published to-day it will be seen that while by a ship from Greenock and another from Liverpool some *two hundred* steerage passengers arrived yesterday, some sixty or seventy, of former arrivals, went back again on Sunday in the British ship James Grant for Liverpool. The discouragement indeed of arriving at this season is very great: the uncommon and protracted heat, together with the stagnation of business incident to this period of the year, is enough to damp the sanguine hopes with which the ignorant and uninformed, who come to this land as to one spontaneously flowing with milk and honey, approach our shores. There is doubtless much suffering occasioned by the disappointment of such over-sanguine hopes; and by the discovery, often made too late to be profitable, that here, as elsewhere, man is doomed in the sweat of his brow to earn his bread: yet it is certain, the Quarterly Review notwithstanding, that no where are the fruits of labor more secure than here, or their best reward, Independence, personal and political, more surely attainable. To the emigrant, then, who in the desolate feeling of being a stranger in a strange land, is disposed to repine at, and perhaps to retrace the steps which brought him here, we would say—Persevere; be temperate, honest, and industrious, and you must succeed.

N. Y. American.

We are glad to see that a writer in one of the N. York Papers has undertaken the defence of *fruit* against the proscriptive system. When ripe, fruit must be generally wholesome, and so deemed by the most experienced physicians. Using it to excess,—like eating or drinking any thing in too great quantity,—must be prejudicial.

Nat. Gaz.

We find the following in the Somerset (Pa.) Whig:

Beat this who can.—On Friday last, a lad, a brother of the Editors of this paper, composed four columns of the Somerset Whig, (9,813 m's) in 11 hours. He is but nine years of age, and has not been longer than eight months at the business.

Philadelphia, July 23.

We understand that a man named Sm[illegible] don, employed as a carrier of the Sentin[illegible] and National Gazette, died on Saturd[illegible] from excessive heat, while in the discharg[illegible] of his duty, in Second, below Shipp[illegible] street.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning [illegible] man fell dead at the corner of Gaskill a[illegible] Second streets—he had just drank fre[illegible] of hydrant water: and another person [illegible] speechless near the same place, from an[illegible] posure to the rays of the sun. Another p[illegible] son at the Drawbridge, and one at Sou[illegible] street wharf, shared the same fate from t[illegible] same causes.

On Saturday evening about eight o'cloc[illegible] a man at the corner of German and Fi[illegible] streets, fell, from an imprudent use of w[illegible] ter; and near the same hour, a man nam[illegible] Castine, a segar maker, was carried throu[illegible] the streets in a very dangerous state.

In the north part of the city, several l[illegible] boring men were conveyed home exhaus[illegible] by the heat, and probably affected by t[illegible] use of cold water.

One of the workmen at the Mint died [illegible] Monday from the effects of the heat.

On Sunday, a gentleman named McS[illegible] ley, arrived in this city from Baltimor[illegible] He proceeded directly to Mrs. Lloy[illegible] house, and shortly afterwards died from t[illegible] heat of the weather. Mr. McSorley h[illegible] come to this city to meet his wife, for wh[illegible] diligent inquiry has been made withou[illegible] fect. The money, watch and clothes of [illegible] deceased, are with the Coroner.

Phil. Daily Adv.

The mortality of last week, especially [illegible] mong infants, was very great. By the we[illegible] ly report of deaths it will be seen that th[illegible] was the unusual number of 204 deaths [illegible] week, of which 126! were of children un[illegible] 2 years old. There were also 11 dea[illegible] from drinking cold water.—*N. Y. Amer.*

On Thursday afternoon, Thomas Dou[illegible] erty, a native of Ireland, who had come [illegible] the city to attend a funeral, died from dri[illegible] ing cold water. Also, a man named E[illegible] mons, lately from Wales, corner of Sulli[illegible] and Broome streets.—*N. Y. American.*

The number of deaths in Philadelphia [illegible] the last week, is reported at 196—that is [illegible] the rate of twenty-eight each day; yet of t[illegible] number, only ten were referred to the var[illegible] fevers.

At Boston, on Wednesday and Thurs[illegible] the thermometer rose to 97—several de[illegible] had occurred from drinking cold water. [illegible] Providence to 96. At Philadelphia, [illegible] Thursday, the excessive heat caused s[illegible] ral deaths. In the afternoon a gale ar[illegible] which destroyed a few skylights, and br[illegible] down several trees. In the vicinity of [illegible] city the wind blew with violence, [illegible] considerable rain fell. At Troy the t[illegible] mometer stood at 91 on the 21st ins[illegible] 6 o'clock in the afternoon. For se[illegible] days previous it had varied from 84 to 9[illegible] noon.

Drink not.—Dr. Madden, in his Tra[illegible] in Egypt says—"The Bedouin Arabs g[illegible] me a counsel, which I found a wise one[illegible] the more a traveller drinks during the [illegible] when exposed to the scorching rays of [illegible] sun, the more thirsty he gets; and, fina[illegible] these copious draughts have a prejudi[illegible] effect on health. At night, it is no ma[illegible] how much one drinks;—indeed, the m[illegible] he takes, the less thirsty he is likely to [illegible] the next day; for this reason, the Bedou[illegible] following the example of their camels, [illegible] in a stock of water for the next day."

Old Times!—During the administra[illegible] of Mr. Jefferson, (says the Winchester [illegible] publican) the father of Republicanism, [illegible] man dare raise his voice with impunit[illegible] gainst what is now termed the *American* [illegible] *tem.* Those who are now in opposition [illegible] were then its strong advocates. In [illegible] address issued at Richmond in 1808, sig[illegible] ed by Wm. H. Cabell, Wm. Wirt, W[illegible] Foushee, sen. Peyton Randolph and Tho[illegible] as Ritchie, the strongest arguments [illegible] used to call the attention of the people [illegible] the State to such a system of domestic m[illegible] ufactures as would render us independ[illegible] of foreign nations. The address conta[illegible] these words among others:

"Perhaps it is no wild supposition to conceive [illegible] even if the present attacks on our trade should [illegible] over, *Congress may adopt the policy of encourag[illegible] our own manufactures, by rather higher duties on [illegible] imported articles of Europe.* To keep ourselves f[illegible] being altogether dependent on Europe for our [illegible] clothing, Congress may adopt this course if t[illegible] should discover from the experience of the inter[illegible] diate time *that we have really the inclination and [illegible] spirit to clothe ourselves.*"

The second number of the Journal [illegible] Law has made its appearance. If some [illegible] the wags or Adonises of the City of B[illegible] therly Love would set their wits to wo[illegible] and establish a *Journal of Love*, they wo[illegible] then have "Love, Law, and Physic."

Col. Gaz.

Old Heywood tells a story of a wom[illegible] that "had a husband, who customably ca[illegible] drunk home and shrinking from his sto[illegible] or chaire, would oft fall on the floors, a[illegible] there lie along; and still when she call[illegible] him to bed, he would answer her, 'Let m[illegible] alone, the tenement is mine owne, and [illegible] may lie where I list, so long as I pay t[illegible] rent for the house.' Some few nights afte[illegible] coming home in the like tune, and sitti[illegible] asleep in the chaire before the chimney, h[illegible] wife being gone to bed, presentlie the m[illegible] falls into the fire. The maide cries out [illegible] her mistress, 'O! mistress, my master [illegible] falne and lies in the fire, even in the mid[illegible] of all the fire.' She lay still, and turnin[illegible] on the other side, sayd, "So long as h[illegible] pays rent for the house he may lye wh[illegible] he listeth."

Sacrifice of Property.—We are informed that all the real and personal estate of the Saco Manufacturing Company at Saco, Me. was sold on Wednesday for sixty thousand five hundred dollars. It is but a few years since this Company gave about fifty thousand dollars for Cutt's Island, upon which their property was situated; since which their improvements, with the mutual advantages of the Island for manufacturing, have made the whole of almost incalculable value. The water power is estimated by a competent engineer to be of sufficient volume and power to move the machinery of forty-eight cotton factories of four thousand spindles each. The Island contains about twenty-seven acres of land, and the fall of water is thirty-four and a half feet.

The property sold for the sum above mentioned, consisted of the Island with all the water privileges, a canal eight hundred feet long, which cost $17,000, two bridges, two mills, one saw mill, one rolling and slitting mill, one grist mill, one nail factory, one machine shop, one furnace building, fourteen three story brick dwelling houses, eleven smaller do., two large mansion houses, several stores, barns, and a quantity of bricks, lumber, boards, sand, &c. &c. besides some other and improvements in the adjoining premises.

Although there has been a vast sacrifice of property, it must be remembered that a portion of the land was covered with the ruins of the factories and houses which were lately removed by fire, the insurance on which amounted to a considerable sum.—*Bost. Cou.*

Auburn, July 21.

We understand that a judgment for $25 was obtained before Esq. Wait, on Thursday, in Conquest, against Col. Wetherell, for a like amount against one of his assistants, under the statute against common gamblers, for exhibiting the *show* or *farce* of Freemasonry. We are unable to state the particulars of the case, though we understand exceptions were taken to parts of the proceedings; and we have been promised an account of the trial. It will probably go before a higher court.

Cayuga Repub.

The Moon.—There is something peculiarly pleasing to the imagination in contemplating the queen of night (I know not why) when she is *waning*, as the expression is, among the stars which she has not the power to dissolve, and which, on their side, are unable entirely to quench her lustre. It is the striking image of patient virtue, calmly pursuing her course through good report and bad report; feeling that excellence in herself which ought to command all admiration, but bedimmed in the eyes of the world by suffering, by misfortune, by calumny.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The following anecdote of Chief Justice Holt exhibits one of the best and rarest qualities of a judge—unyielding moral courage.

In the reign of Queen Anne, in 1704, several freeholders of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine of 100*l.* for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested by the House of Commons, alarmed at this stay, made a call of the house to make it penal for either judge, counsel, or attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the court of king's bench. The house, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that intrepid defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, "begone;" at which they sent a second message by the speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words: "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within this five minutes, or I may depend on it I will send you to Newgate. Mind, I speak of *your* authority, but I will tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributer of justice, and were the whole house of commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot!" The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the house were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.

FROM THE KINGSTON (CANADA) GAZETTE.

Awful Warning.—Spontaneous Combustion of a Drunkard.—Dr. Peter Schofield, in a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the Township of Bastard, in the District of Johnstown in Province of Upper Canada, states a case of spontaneous combustion, which occurred in his practice. "It is well authenticated, says the Doctor, that habitual drunkards of ardent spirits are brought to a dreadful end by what is called 'spontaneous combustion.' By spontaneous combustion I mean when a person takes fire, as by an electric shock, and burns without any external application. Trotter mentions several such instances. One happened under his own observation. It was the case of a young man of about 25 years old. He had been an habitual drunkard for many years. I saw him about 9 o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then sober, not drunk but full of liquor. About eleven the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop just across the way from where he had been.—The owner all of a sudden discovered an extensive fire in his shop, as though the whole building was in a general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and on flinging open the door discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended fire of a silver colored blaze, bearing as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door; upon which the flame was instantly extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing came on, and the flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood nevertheless rallied round the heart, and maintained the vital spark, until the seventh day, when he died, not only the most noisome, ill featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view, but his shrieks, his cries and lamentations were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body—his flesh was gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell, that he was just upon its threshhold and should soon enter its dismal caverns; and in this frame of mind he died. O the death of a drunkard! Well may it be said to beggar all description. I have seen many drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting.—They usually go off senseless and careless as it regards a future state."

The Baltimore Gazette expresses the belief that the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company will experience a considerable rise; as it is probable that there will be a dividend before another instalment is called for. The average receipts from occasional travellers in the cars, are *one thousand dollars per week.*

A Shark caught.—Yesterday several large sharks were seen in the vicinity of Fulton Market Slip. Several of the fishermen prepared bait, and in a few minutes Mr. John Soule caught one which measured upwards of eight feet in length. When brought on the deck of a smack, the shark made a snap at the leg of a bystander; but fortunately missed the mark, his monstrous jaws closing with a part of the pantaloons. When the sharks were first seen, several lads were bathing at a short distance.

N. Y. Morning Herald.

Duelling.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that R. Dillon Drake has been brought before the Mayor of that city, in the custody of Mr. Augustus Newman, who had been specially commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, had proceeded to Elkridge in Maryland, and there arrested Mr. D , against whom, some time since, a grand jury for the district found three bills of indictment for certain circumstances of his conduct in connection with the late unfortunate duel which took place near that city. After some little investigation of the case, Mr. Drake was held to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance for trial at the next Mayor's Court.

Habits of a Man of Business.—A sacred regard for the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs no body to do what he can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place—leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his designs and business from the view of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not over trade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times, when they can be advantageously made, either in buying or selling—and small profits in credit cases, with little risk, to the chance of greater gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit in writing to paper—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put up in order—never allows his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of his business; well knowing, that if he leaves it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected, is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as care and attention will enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents both at home and abroad—avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters—becomes security only to the industrious, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

A Connecticut paper boasts that the citizens of that neighborhood, "do not foolishly adopt the fashions of the cities, that change with "every changing moon"—and adds, that "a large number of the people are seen at church every sabbath, with the same dress they wore ten years ago."

Mr. Clay being on a visit to Columbus, Ohio, on professional business before the U. S. Circuit Court, the Mechanics of the town tendered to him the compliment of a public dinner, which he accepted, and was to receive on the 22d inst. The Columbus State Journal says, "we are much gratified to see so spontaneous a movement, and general concert of action, in this most respectable and worthy class of our fellow citizens." This class of citizens seem every where disposed to take their political affairs into their own hands—a sad state of things for demagogues, and politicians by trade.—*Nat. Int.*

Some curious particulars are given in a French periodical concerning the newspaper press in France. Of the extent of circulation enjoyed by some of the principal journals, and of the profits that accrue from them to their proprietors, a tolerably correct idea may be formed from what is said of the *Constitutionnel.* The number daily issued of that paper exceeds twenty-two thousand, and it is stated that the annual profits amount to an average of 750,000 francs, or something less than 150,000 dollars. The subscription price is eighty francs per annum, which allowing nothing for bad debts, would make the total yearly receipts amount to the enormous sum of one million seven hundred and sixty thousand francs, or estimating the franc at eighteen cents, upwards of three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. Among the principal expenses of the establishment, twenty thousand francs are set down as the average amount of the salary of a *redacteur en chef*, or principal editor; a like sum as compensation of the sub-editors; and about seven thousand francs each to three reporters. The circulation and profits of American newspapers appear pitiful, indeed, in contrast with the foregoing estimates.—A circulation of two thousand sheets daily is an amount of business to which very few even of our principal and most ably conducted journals arrive; and that paper is considered to possess by no means a contemptible share of public favor which issues but half that number daily.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

At the late Leipsic fair, one German purchased English Goods to the amount of $800,000.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1830.

The election for Members of our State Legislature and for Sheriffs, takes place in most of the counties on Thursday next. We shall be thankful if our friends in the adjoining counties will furnish us, as usual, with the earliest intelligence of the result.

In a few counties, the election has already taken place, from some of which we have accounts, as follows:

Granville County.—Wm. M. Sneed, Senate; Jas. Wyche and Spencer O'Brien, Commons. State of the poll: Senate, Sneed 344, Gen. Jos. H. Bryan 222; Commons, Wyche 844, O'Brien 784, W. S. McClanahan 601, Ivey Harris 343; for Sheriff, Leslie Gilliam 1172, Woodson Daniel 40, Robt. K. Clack 17.

Pitt.—Marshall Dickinson, S.; William Clark and Wm. Clemens, C.

Edgecombe.— —— Parker, S.; G. Little and —— Flowers, C.

Fire at Wilmington.—We regret to learn by the driver of the stage from Wilmington, that during a thunder storm on Monday night, the upper Market in that town was struck by lightning, which communicated fire to the contiguous buildings, several of which had been blown up when the stage left on Tuesday morning. The market was situated in a thickly settled part of the town, and we much fear that another extensive conflagration has visited our unfortunate neighbors.

Foreign.—Accounts from England to the 22d June will be found in the preceding page. At that time the King of England was still alive, though his death was hourly expected. We are glad to notice an improvement in the price and demand for cotton.

Supreme Court.—Kenneth Rayner, of Bertie, and Nathaniel W. W. Kerr, of Danville, Va. have been admitted to the practice of Law in this State—the former in the County, and the latter in the Superior Courts.—*Reg.*

The Trustees of the University of Alabama, at a recent meeting, appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus for the use of the College; to procure which, Professor Wallis is directed to visit Europe. The salary of the President has been fixed at $3,000.

This is the institution over the destinies of which, the venerated head of our own University, was some short time since, invited to preside. Entertaining however for the College at Chapel Hill, all the attachment which a fond parent has for a favorite child, he declined the acceptance of *that* offer, as he had previously done of others. We do not believe any inducement of a pecuniary character could be urged, sufficiently strong, to prevail on him to forsake an Institution which has experienced for so many years his fostering care; and the reputation of which has grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength. The people of North Carolina owe that gentleman a weight of obligation, of the extent of which they are not sensible, but which, we are confident, impartial posterity will fully appreciate. If the comparison be not deemed far fetched and in bad taste, we would remark, that the determined perseverance with which he has labored to sustain the University, and his unwavering devotion to its interests through good and through evil report, reminds us forcibly of the chivalrous conduct of the hero of Cooper's "Tale of the Sea," who loving his vessel more than his life, remained on board until the last plank parted, preferring rather to encounter certain destruction, than to desert his "beautiful *Ariel*," in the hour of her utmost need.

Ral. Reg.

Raleigh, August 2.

Disappointment.—Our City was filled with persons from the country, on Friday last, who came with the expectation of witnessing the *Execution* of *Elijah W. Kimbrough* of Tennessee, convicted at the Spring Term of our Superior Court, of the murder of *John Davis* of this county. The Prisoner was sentenced it is true, to be hung on the 30th of July, but a motion was submitted at the time for a new trial as well as in arrest of judgment, which being overruled by Judge Martin, an appeal was taken, for the purpose of bringing the contested points before the Supreme Court—which appeal had the effect of suspending the sentence of Execution. The probable reasons which influenced Judge Martin to fix upon so distant a day as the 30th of July, was, that the Prisoner might be enabled to carry up his case by *certiorari*, in the event of his inability to give security for the appeal. The case was fully argued before the Supreme Court, two or three weeks since, by Attorney General Saunders for the State and Messrs. Seawell and Badger for the Prisoner, but the decision of the Judges will not be promulgated until the Court adjourns. If the exceptions taken by the Prisoner's Counsel are sustained, Kimbrough will again be put upon his trial. If they are *not* sustained, it will be certified to the Court below, who will pronounce judgment according to law.—*Reg.*

Forgery.—We regret to learn from a correspondent at Augusta, that Mr. Sturges, hitherto a respectable merchant of that city, has been committed to jail, (after being pursued and taken in Milledgeville) charged with forgeries to a vast amount. He was the agent of two opulent planters of Burke county, Messrs. Whitehead and Dowse, on whose genuine notes he had raised and appropriated to his own use $17,000, besides obtaining from the Banks and others (as far as yet discovered) $23,000, on the forged notes of the same gentlemen. This system of renewing one forged note by another, has been practised for about 18 months. Our correspondent says "to what further extent and what other species of frauds he has committed is not known. His whole assets assigned are small indeed, compared to the amount he seems to owe. A member of the Church, he has been above suspicion, and the thing comes on us very suddenly indeed."—*Savan. Georgian.*

We learn, says the Athenian, that the gold region of the Cherokee territory is again overrun by hunters of the precious metal. It is supposed that two thousand persons are there from the state of Tennessee alone, with, we regret to say, many citizens of our own State. We expect some serious examples will have to be made before they desist.—*ib.*

The Milledgeville Recorder says that Mr. Templeton Reid of that town has stamped about $1500 worth of Georgia Gold, with handsome dies, shewing the actual value of each piece of metal, in parcels of $2 50, $5 and $10. Mr. R. also intends making an establishment in the gold region for the purpose of assaying and marking the gold as it may be found, which will be a great convenience and saving to the miners, who have heretofore been obliged to part with the precious metal in its crude state at a loss of from five to fifteen per cent.

The President of the United States, came into town at an early hour yesterday morning, and stopped a short time at the Nashville Inn, where he received the ordinary salutations of a large crowd of his fellow citizens who gathered around, so soon as his arrival was known. He has accepted a polite invitation from Josiah Nichol, Esq., and taken apartments in his spacious and well finished mansion near the square.

To-morrow morning, he returns to the Hermitage, intending to make a short stay upon the road, where he will, according to previous engagement, be met by a large assemblage of his old neighbors and country acquaintances.—*Nashville paper, July 14.*

FROM THE OXFORD EXAMINER.

Wines and Vines.—A gentleman once complained to his friend that his servants were in the habit of stealing his ale whenever they were sent into the cellar, and inquired what he should do to prevent it. The friend said he could suggest nothing more effectual, than *to place a barrel of good wine by the side of the ale.* Those who are so zealously engaged in the laudable employment of cursing whiskey and burning brandy, are invited to take a hint from the anecdote; and as they cannot eradicate, endeavor to modify and improve the propensity for strong drink. Reason and experience concur to prove that the use of the pure, wholesome, and exhilirating juice of the grape, so far from generating an appetite for ardent spirits, does in fact impart a delicacy of palate strongly repugnant to the taste and effect of strong stimulants.

Our object, however, is not to argue this subject or to attempt to convince those who may differ from us, but to call the attention of our readers to the practicability and utility of the general cultivation of Grape Vines in North Carolina.

Our enterprising townsman Mr. R. N. Herndon, has now a Vineyard of several acres, well stocked with Vines, exhibiting a most prosperous and promising growth. It was commenced three or four years ago, and expects to make Wine from them this season, the first in which they have borne. We have no reason to doubt the complete success of his experiment, and we must believe that when our citizens shall have witnessed it with their own eyes and at their own doors, they will "go and do likewise." The difficulties and expense of such an undertaking will be greatly alleviated by having a practical example within our reach.

We advise those who wish to *beautify* their farms, while they add much to their value, to take a walk in Mr. Herndon's Vineyard. We would confirm our views by the following extract of a letter to Mr. H. from a gentleman well qualified to speak upon the subject:

"*My Dear Sir*—Allow me to present to you some specimens of American Wine—They are from Adlum's Vineyard, and were sent to me by the proprietor of that establishment himself—They are his Catawba and his Tokay—the latter is favorite wine.—I send them to you merely as proofs of what has been done in our own country in the business of wine making, and under the hope that they may afford you some assistance in making the wine from your own Vineyards. I am very much gratified at the prosperous appearance of your vines, and have no doubt if you succeed, that it will be the means of introducing the culture of the vine generally in our part of the country. In that event the country will be under great obligations to you; and at any rate they are indebted to you for the experiment."

Such wine as that spoken of in the extract, we are told by gentlemen who have tasted and tried, could not be *purchased* here for less than five or six dollars per gallon, and it is confidently believed that our farmers would find it a good business to *raise* it for 50 cents a gallon.

Mr. H. has, perhaps, more than twenty varieties of grapes, and among the rest, the species from which Mr. Adlum's Catawba and Tokay wines are made.

Mr. Clay in Columbus.—The Mechanics of Columbus invited Mr. Clay to partake of a public dinner on the 22d inst. which he accepted. The committee of Arrangements consisted of an Iron Founder, a Watchmaker, Chairmaker, Bookbinder, Hatter, Cabinetmaker, Shoemaker, and a Baker. We learn from a gentleman present, that about 300 "*Workies*" sat down to the dinner, and many were prevented by sheer want of room. On being complimented, in a toast, Mr. Clay rose and addressed the company in his usual felicitous manner. We hope to see the speech in print—not dreading in the least that injury which Mr. Clay's opponents affect to think he has inflicted upon himself by his dinner efforts. His friends are always eager to read his popular addresses—and he is not bound to withhold them to gratify his enemies, or to quiet their apprehensions for his popularity.—*Ohio Herald.*

New Orleans, July 18.

Elections.—We have received all the Election Returns of the different Parishes of this State; the result is as follows:

For Governor.

Bienvenu Roman, of Louisiana,		3634 votes.
Beauvais,	do.	1480
Hamilton, a native of the North,		2693
Randall,	do.	475

For Congress.—E. D. White, 1st district; Gen. Thomas, 2d district; J. Bullard, 3d district.

Communication.

Mr. Editor:—As some doubts have been expressed by several of the citizens of this town, relative to the right which those persons whose residence or domiciles are without the limits of, yet who daily transact their business in, town, have to vote, for a member to represent the town in the State Legislature; and, as it is a subject that excites considerable interest, it is, perhaps, not amiss to publish the 9th section of the Constitution of the State, relative to the qualifications of voters for town members, which is as follows, viz.

"That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State having a right of representation, and also all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons.—*Provided always*, that this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county who resides without or beyond the limits of such town to vote for a member for said town."

This I think plainly precludes all persons, who reside without the town, from voting for members to represent it—and gives to all *persons*, both *men* and *women*, residing in the town and who are *freeholders* in it, a right to vote for a town member, whether they have resided within it 12 months or not—and it also in my opinion precludes all free *men* who are not freeholders in the town from voting unless they have resided in the town for twelve months preceding the election, and shall on the very day of election reside in it.

A CITIZEN.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Mr. SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, merchant of this town, to Miss JANE B. NORWOOD, daughter of the Hon. Judge Norwood.

In Waughton, N. C., on Thursday the 22d July, by J. Waugh, Esq., WASHINGTON CANADAY, to Miss ISSA M. SWAN, second daughter of Walter Swan.—Happy couple! may your future days never be clouded by any thing calculated to disturb the union you have voluntarily entered into.—[*Comm.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 26 a 30. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ⅛ per cent. premium.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to July 28, Schooners Venus from Charleston, Antelope from Port-au-Prince.

CLEARED, Schooner Enterprise for St. Domingo.

J. FRISBIE,

Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the Citizens of Fayetteville, that his stay is limited to a short time. Those who may favour him with their confidence, and are in want of his professional aid, will please apply soon, at the Lafayette Hotel.

August 5, 1830.

Runaway,

FROM the Planter's Hotel, in Cheraw, on the night of the 27th inst. a mulatto Boy named *Jim*, sometimes calls himself LEWIS, about 16 or 17 years old, stout built, rather slow when speaking, and very plausible.

This fellow was purchased in or about Newbern, last Spring, by Lewis Thomas. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension.

JOHN S. STINEMETZ.

Cheraw, S. C. July 31, 1830. 87 tf.

The thorough bred Horse

Giles Scroggins,

WILL Stand the ensuing fall Season, commencing the 15th August and ending the 1st Nov., one mile South of Clinton in Sampson County;—and no where else. He will be in Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court in September.

The Terms of the *Fall* Season, will be $8 the leap,—$12 the Season,—and $20 to insure a mare to be in foal; with $1 to the groom for every mare.

For the pedigree, performance, &c. of Giles Scroggins, those interested are referred to the printed hand-bills for the last Spring Season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, Agent.

August 1st, 1830.

Unprecedented Luck!

AT HEWSON'S OFFICE,

Petersburg, Virginia, Sycamore Street,

No. 2, 21, 57, the grand little prize

of Two Thousand Dollars, was sold and paid at sight in the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, class 1.

30 45 17 32 28 21 57 2 15

Nos. 2 21 57, prize of 2000 dollars, sold at Hewson's ever fortunate office, where can be obtained, by ordering them immediately, Tickets in the

Delaware & North Carolina

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, No. 2,

To be drawn Tuesday 10th August 1830.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	DOLLARS,
	3,000	DOLLARS,
	2,000	DOLLARS,
	1,285	DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	500	DOLLARS,
10	300	DOLLARS,
10	200	DOLLARS,
50	100	DOLLARS,

Besides many of 40, 30, 25, &c.

Whole Tickets only $3, *Halves* $1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

For sale by package or single Ticket, at the ever Fortunate Office of

B. W. Hewson,

July 2. PETERSBURG, Va.

POETRY.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORDER.

BOB FLETCHER.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old, and was ugly, and so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented, and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher the ploughman, and Judy his wife.

As the morn streaked the east, and the night fled away,
They would rise up for labor, refreshed for the day;
The song of the lark as it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at the plough, and his wife at the pail,

A neat little cottage in front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave their young hearts up to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
As it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the vow could impart,
That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart;
The thorn was still there, and the blossoms it bore,
And the song from its top seemed the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,
And Bob had returned from his plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,
If his wife and his youngsters contented were there.

I have passed by his door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape was fading away,
And have heard from the cottage, with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense, arise.

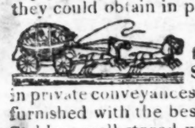
And I thought on the proud, who would look down with scorn
On the neat little cottage, the grove and the thorn,
And felt that the riches and follies of life
Were dross, to contentment like Bob and his wife.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24 1830. 68tf.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

PURSUANT to a further decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Spring Term, 1830, in the case wherein John Drake and Wife, John Mc Neill, Adm'r upon the Estate of James Atkins, dec., and others, are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M the following

TRACTS AND PARCELS OF LAND,

lying in the county of Cumberland, to satisfy a debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, dec., to the Administrator thereof, to wit.

450 acres on Blacksmith's creek,
300 do on Sheffler's do
100 do on Thornton's do
100 do on Hector's do
288 do on Puppy's do and Black river,
100 do on Reuben's creek or branch,
360 do joining the above,
440 do do do
50 do on Black river,
225 do on Jones's creek, east side of Dobbin's branch,
267 do on both sides of west prong of do
50 do on the east side of Dobbin's branch,
110 do on the waters of Black river,
340 do on the waters of Kinney's creek and Black river,
[illegible] do on the east side of Black river,
[illegible] do on Black river,
340 do on do. and Sprawle's road,
190 do between Upper Little river & Cape Fear,
250 do on Upper Little river,
130 do joining Solomon Walker,
110 do on upper side of Upper Little river,
500 do do do
289 do do do
108 do do do
400 do on Harrison's creek swamp,
200 do between the two Little rivers,
330 do on north east and south west sides C. Fear,
500 do on Harrison's creek and Black river.

A credit of nine and twelve months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved security.

W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

July 10, 1830. 84-6w.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

For Sale.

15,000 lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.
JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry M laga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.
JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Anthony W. Horton and Thomas J. Curtis, *vs.* Angus Taylor, Ex'r of Duncan M'Leran, dec. & others. } IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Jenkins and Wife, and Charles McDonald, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, on or before the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

WITNESS, *William F. Strange*, Clerk and Master, at Office in Fayetteville, this 10th day of July, 1830.

[844] W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hdks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*. for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Hamburg and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turbo[illegible] Stages.
March 28, 1829.

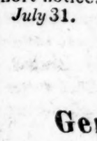
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 150 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Boiler Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 5-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3. 66tf.

March 10, 1830.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.